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SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 1, 1890.

It Will Be Governor Northern.

About two months ago, before the gubernatorial campaign fairly opened in earnest, THE CONSTITUTION tested the sentiment of the voters of the state in a paper which our readers will remember.

The result of THE CONSTITUTION'S poll showed that Hon. W. J. Northern was overwhelmingly the favorite of the people at that time.

In commenting on this evidence of his popularity, THE CONSTITUTION took occasion to say that Georgia had nothing to fear in the prospect that Colonel Northern would be the successor of Governor Gordon. More than that, we stated that the strength he had developed gave every indication that his candidacy would result successfully.

His strength has been constantly augmenting, and there seems now to be little or no doubt that Hon. W. J. Northern, of Hancock, will be Georgia's next governor.

Colonel Tom Hardeman, glorious democratic knight that he is, yielding to the importunities of enthusiastic friends, allowed his name to be used at a time when the question of gubernatorial succession had been virtually settled. In consenting to make the race, Colonel Hardeman entered the field against an opponent whose admirable record, whose well known integrity, whose indefatigable energy, and whose long candidacy had organized his campaign in every section of the state. His friends were at work, and had been for a year. To the day of Colonel Hardeman's announcement it appeared that Colonel Northern would hold the field to himself, and to have broken the lines that he had succeeded in establishing, in the short time left him to make the fight, would have been for Colonel Hardeman to successfully lead the most brilliant campaign in the annals of history. It was too much to expect of him, even had he been in perfect health.

When Colonel Hardeman announced he had every chance against him, and even many of his closest friends were tied in their assurances of support to Colonel Northern, it having been generally conceded that Colonel Hardeman would not be in the race.

The tide that has turned to Northern cannot be stayed. It has swept the state, and the fact that county after county, in unbroken succession, declares for him demonstrates the earnestness and the strength of his support in every section of the state.

THE CONSTITUTION can say no more of Colonel Northern than it has already said. He is an upright, pure man, who will grace the executive chair of the state and prove a worthy successor to the distinguished line of governors of whom Georgia feels justly proud.

An Impossibility.

Northern ignorance of southern affairs is a condition old enough to be bald-headed, if one may so speak, but it still continues to be as curious as it is amusing. The officer it manifests itself the more wonderful it becomes.

We observe in The New York Mail and Express that the "regular" democracy in the state of South Carolina is "pretty badly scared," and that what scares it is the Farmers' alliance. We learn further from Editor Shepard's queer paper that "a man named Benjamin K. Tillman has been nominated by the Farmers' alliance for governor, and he is stumping the state."

(Of course any editor, even as poor and as sneaky a one as Shepard, ought to know that Mr. Tillman has not been nominated for governor by the Farmers' alliance, and would know, also, that other most important fact of all—that Mr. Tillman is a candidate for the democratic nomination and is pledged to abide the action of the convention.)

Mr. Tillman is making a canvass now—and a very notable one it is—not to secure votes, but to secure the support of the democratic delegates who are to represent the party in the convention. The republican idea that the contest between democrats in South Carolina for the democratic nomination means the breaking-up of the democratic party is almost too absurd to be commented on seriously. It seems to us that any sensible republican editor ought to understand that the division of the democratic party in any state of the south at this time is an impossibility.

Where Economy Reigns.

We know nothing of economy in this country.

One should visit Paris to see how little people can live on, and how they save money. The owner of twenty-six restaurants in that city feeds 20,000 people a day, and yet all that is left over from his tables would not fill more than one wagon. Even this, however, is sold again to the poor, and every scrap is eaten. Nothing is wasted. Even the lame horses are killed and eaten. The ordinary French store is about the size of an ice tank in a Pullman car. Two quarts of coal fill it, and after the fire is started the concern is whirled around the house to warm it. The same store is used to warm the house and do the cooking with. The coal used by an American in one winter would warm a whole street in Paris.

Food is high in Paris, but it does not cost the people much, because they eat it all and waste nothing. If our American families exercised the same economy the difference in the price of food would enable them to live on almost nothing.

Sometime ago the saving methods of the

French country people were described in these columns. These additional facts show that their city people are not behind the others in the matter of cheap living. But does it profit them in the long run? They think so. It has enabled them to pay their war debt to Germany, to sink hundreds of millions in the Panama canal, to buy finery and enjoy life in their own fashion. Perhaps this way of living would not suit Americans in cities and towns, but as a practical study in economy it deserves our attention. We can hardly fail to learn more than one useful lesson from it.

A Bad Blunder.

The editor of The Voice, national prohibition organ, is in trouble. Some of his esteemed contemporaries are jumping on him with both feet, and it may be said he is fighting a score of them single-handed.

In the recent issue of The Voice the following paragraph appeared: "The charge has frequently been made that we think more of our prohibition party than we do of prohibition. For our part we are ready to admit the charge fully and unequivocally." This is the matter which has caused a May-morning blunder among The Voice's esteemed contemporaries, and in the trial for these sentiments the evidence is certainly against it. It is a strange and curious admission for the editor of a prohibition paper to make, and no matter how you view it, it is an ugly look.

The cause of prohibition, as a cause advocated by wise, earnest and thoughtful men, who believe that they are fighting a good fight, should command the respect, if it does not gain the support, of people everywhere; but this kind of talk—that prohibitionists think more of their party, as a political party, than they do of the great principle for which they are supposed to be fighting—the principle of prohibition—is not calculated to do the cause any good. Indeed, it is a bad blow to prohibition, which has been wounded in the house of its friends.

The Voice has made a blunder, and a most unfortunate one at that. The editor should make haste to explain his explanation.

Cobb County Normal Institute.

This normal institute, spoken of elsewhere in today's paper, seems to be a move in the right direction. Georgia, with eighty per cent of her teachers with no more than a grammar school education, needs normal schools.

The paid county normal meets the demand. They have been, and are now, in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, and a number of other states, with signal success. The expenses for the whole state will not exceed \$10,000.

Let other counties follow the example of Cobb, and next year the commissioner of education would do well to consider the plan of securing a number of teachers to go into the different counties and hold institutes, calling in the ablest local teachers to assist.

Concerning Sunstroke.

The mortality from sunstroke in the northern cities is very large every summer, but in the southern states it is remarkably light.

Still, in our favored region, a few persons are killed by the heat of the sun, while others are prostrated. It will, therefore, do some good to present a few hygienic hints on the subject.

According to Dr. Edwin Mann, of New York, our exercise in hot weather should be very moderate, the clothing should be loose and thin, and we should drink plenty of cold water. As soon as a person in the open air ceases to perspire he is in danger of sunstroke, and should immediately drink large quantities of water, and bring on a perspiration that will keep the skin and garments wet. Frequently impending sun collapse may be ward off by these measures.

When there is a marked exhaustion and a weak pulse a stimulant should be administered. But the free use of water, internally and externally, is the best safeguard. A straw hat worn with green leaves or a wet sponge in the top is also of great benefit.

These hints will be of little avail if a man goes to excess in eating and drinking. Fat meats and liquors must be avoided, and the diet should consist principally of vegetables. By following this line of conduct a man will be able to work in the open air, and suffer less from heat than many who stay in the shade and act imprudently in the matter of diet.

The fact that this is not a sunstroke section will not make it safe for us to altogether ignore these simple and reasonable rules for the season. It is a shocking thing for a man to drop dead just because he has indulged his appetite too freely, or exposed himself too recklessly.

With Wamaker selling stolen books, Harrison accepting bribes at Cape May, and Quay refusing to meet the charge of embezzlement, the administration seems to be more truly republican than people had expected.

This announcement that the president is for the force bill should excite alarm. Perhaps some rich democrats have a larger and roomier cottage at Cape May than the one Mr. Harrison owns there.

It is to be noted that the Georgia watermelon has a seed and a rind, and when the summer is hot and dry, there is a grand opportunity for the melon to show off now.

It is believed that the conscience of Mr. McKinley is now what the old English writers call full rose.

So far as the weather is concerned, the campaign in Georgia threatens to be very hot.

SPEAKER REED'S middle name is Brackett. It is a mighty suggestive one, too, for a bracket is one of those things that are hung on the wall.

THERE are some complaints that the population of Atlanta is too small. It is not small enough, however, to keep entirely cool during the hot spell.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

UNDOUBTEDLY we are in the midst of what the French call the silly season. The St. Louis Republic last Sunday ignored more solid matters and had a column editorial on "The Caterpillar's Intellect."

French country people were described in these columns. These additional facts show that their city people are not behind the others in the matter of cheap living. But does it profit them in the long run? They think so. It has enabled them to pay their war debt to Germany, to sink hundreds of millions in the Panama canal, to buy finery and enjoy life in their own fashion. Perhaps this way of living would not suit Americans in cities and towns, but as a practical study in economy it deserves our attention. We can hardly fail to learn more than one useful lesson from it.

The writing talent of the southern ladies in Washington is attracting the attention of northern newspaper correspondents. The same thing has been remarked and commented on in New York. The gift of easy and graphic expression appears to belong to the southern people.

GLIMPSES OF GEORGIA LIFE.

His esteemed contemporaries are commenting on the fact that Editor Haulon has discontinued the watermelon premium for cash subscriptions. When they get to be farmers themselves they will understand it.

Talking about "country poetry," we always get the very best from that source, and the following verses, which appeared in last week's issue of the North Valley Leader, are so tender and touching as anything this writer has ever read:

By the desk where I am sitting,
While the midnight hours are fitting,
There stands a little chair,
Which reminds me of a being,
Which my fancy ever sees,
Should be there.

Her young years were but little,
Her voice an infant prattle,
Which affection doth adore;
But the little chair is empty,
And its vacancy will tempt me,
Evermore.

And every coming morn,
With its weight of care and sorrow,
Like the day that went before,
Will bring my spirit nearer
To the place where I shall hear her,
Evermore.

A Georgia editor says that the man who is always informing you that you have missed an item in some of the newspapers is as frequent as the chills in the low country, and just about as painful.

Our Georgia exchanges will be few and far between next week. The Fourth of July comes at Fort Valley this year, and will be celebrated for a week afterwards.

In July a fuller foaming comes upon the lagoon's crest;
In July the cheap young clerk gets himself another vest;
In July a live riss comes upon the lagoonade;
In July an editor's fancy lightly turns to fish and shade.

The Eastman Times-Journal goes tripping along like a grasshopper with the whole summer before him. Editor Folson—not the poet Folson—is a good man at the business, and knows how to make a country newspaper hum.

Editor Ward—not that he loves Macon less, but Atlanta more—was in the city yesterday talking politics and perspiring freely.

Editor Gunn announces that his birthday is at hand, and that he needs a good suit of clothes. Some one ought to send him a yellow umbrella and a box of paper collars.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

—Professor A. Q. Moody, of Boston, is a candidate for the legislature, subject to the action of the democratic party.

—A Franklin county correspondent of the Savannah Times has the names of Mr. J. T. Haulon for representative.

—The democratic executive committee of DeKalb county has fixed on Saturday, July 5th, as the day for holding primary elections in that county.

—The democratic executive committee of Spalding county, will meet in Griffin on Saturday next, July 5th.

—The names of Hon. A. S. Smith and Mr. A. C. Taylor have been mentioned for representative from Jefferson county.

—There will be a meeting of the democratic executive committee of Upson county at Thomaston, on Thursday next, July 3d. Important business will be transacted.

—The Thomson Times would be glad if Messrs. Northern and Livingston could be induced to come to Thomson during their canvass and lay their claims before the voters of Upson.

—The citizens of Franklin county will meet at the court house in Carnesville on the first Tuesday in July next to determine when and how to elect delegates to the gubernatorial and congressional democratic conventions, and other matters that may come before the meeting.

—A large and enthusiastic Northern club has been organized. J. B. Hammond is president; J. D. Boyd vice-president, and W. E. H. Seary secretary.

—The alliances, granges and agricultural clubs of Meriwether county have been requested to send delegates to a meeting at Greenville on the first Tuesday in July to select candidates for governor, congress, commissioner of agriculture, state senator and representative.

—The Columbus Enquirer says that it has been rumored that Judge Guerry would be a candidate for congress in the next election, but it says that under no conditions or circumstances will he be in the race.

—The legislative race seems to be slightly mixed in Macon county. A correspondent writing the Macon Telegraph says that there are four candidates out, and that none of them are especially strong with the people. The primary election will take place on the 10th of July.

—Ratts county will hold her primary election on the 10th of July.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Lumpkin County Farmers' alliance met in Dalton on the first Thursday in July to transact important business. This meeting will determine who the alliance candidate for representative is to be, should they decide to put forward a candidate for that office. It is the opinion of some that the alliance will endorse Hon. W. H. McFae.

—Buena Vista wants a cotton factory and will probably have one in the near future.

—Talbotton has developed a second Blind Tom in the person of a little negro boy only nine years old. His musical talent is so great that he can play any piece of music on the piano and will give public entertainments.

—The editor of the Buena Vista Patriot is certain that the ministers read THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION. He says:

"The Atlanta CONSTITUTION has brought forth the righteous indignation of Dr. Hawthorne upon his head, on account of the illustrated article in last Sunday's issue on 'My Last Stocking.' The EXPOSITION ought to have been alluded for its folly. It might have been known the reverend gentleman had been seen when it was placed in the Sunday edition."

—Last Friday about noon lightning struck a tree in the yard of Mose Sampson, colored, who lives about a mile and a half from Buena Vista, killing his son Freddie and seriously injuring others. The boys were under the tree playing marbles, when the tree was struck.

GOODWIN WILL RUN.

HE MAKES A FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS CANDIDACY.

And States the Reasons Which Prompt Him to Enter the Race—An Interview With Him.

There are now seven candidates for the legislature from Fulton county, and this probably closes the list.

Yesterday morning there were six, with a strong probability of another entrance.

These six were Messrs. Clark Howell, Jr., J. F. O'Neill, E. W. Martin, S. M. Tallaferra, Weldon Mitchell, and Reuben Arnold.

THE CONSTITUTION interviewed last Saturday that Captain John B. Goodwin would be in the race. He made up his mind definitely yesterday morning to yield to the solicitations of his friends, and his announcement makes the seventh candidate.

"I have been considering the matter for only a few days," said Captain Goodwin to a CONSTITUTION reporter, "and it was only today that I determined to yield to the wish of my friends, and to take this occasion to thank them for the many assurances of confidence that have been extended by them. I have been approached by all classes, and in consenting to enter the race I said that I would do so only on the condition that I was left free from any commitments which would prevent me from acting independently in any manner."

It is especially understood that I am not committing myself against any other candidate in the field. I hesitated about making the race, because I was not satisfied that it was right for me to do so, and my inclination is not particularly on that line. I could not resist the calls of my friends, however, and have, accordingly, consented to allow the use of my name."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

In Justice to Her Sister.

EDITORIAL GENTLEMEN: I wish to make a slight correction in your interesting article on the Atlanta Camera club in Sunday's paper. You give me all the credit that is due my sister, Helene Schumann, as the author of the two pictures you have so far so favorably mentioned. Besides many other charming ones her patience and skill have produced. A stranger will think this a clear case of "all in the same family," but as long as I am credited with this honor, I will not object to it. I am glad to hear that you will be given to whom the honor is due. And when you will admit that this honor was given away with pleasure there might be decking one's self with plumes or feathers of any kind, even those of a peacock, I will not object. A severe criticism will be my fate when my sister sees what I have done. May the weather be kinder to me. Respectfully yours, J. B. GOODWIN.

The West End School.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your issue of last Friday, my venerable and esteemed friend, Colonel J. H. Smith comes out in defense of the trustees of West End academy, or rather, that portion of them that need defense. I well knew that if the facts were brought out and given to the public that a howl would go up, and it was getting to where they would be "come sooner" or "later," and I arose and "spoke right out in meeting," and expressed the sentiments of a large number of West End's best citizens and patrons of the school, as well as my own.

In my former letter I simply stated facts, and I am glad to see that the trustees of the school, but Mr. Smith appears to be greatly troubled over conclusions that he probably thinks the public would draw from existing facts.

I stated that every principal elected since the organization of the school have been of one denomination, and that two-thirds of the board of trustees are the same. It is also a fact that assistants have been elected from the various denominations. Why discriminate on one case, and never in the other. It is to be presumed that the denominations have been represented among those who were elected to the board of trustees.

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THE BID ACCEPTED.

THE STATE ROAD GOES TO THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

That Was the Result of the Conference Yesterday Afternoon—The President of the N. C. and St. L. Officially Notified.

The bid of the Louisville and Nashville, or of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, for the state road was formally accepted yesterday afternoon.

The governor, the comptroller general, the secretary of state, the treasurer, and the attorney general met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

They considered the matter carefully. After being in session for nearly two hours they agreed, unanimously, that the bid was in accordance with the terms of the lease act. Under the law then there was nothing to do but accept the bid.

The Formal Acceptance.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., June 30, 1890.—Due advertisement having been made by the governor in accordance with the provisions of the act of the legislature, approved November 12, 1890, entitled, "An act to provide for the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad; to define the rights, powers, liability and duty of the lessee, and for other purposes therewith connected," which advertisement was a definite proposal for bids, as authorized by said act, for the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and the other property referred to in said act, to be submitted in writing to the governor on or before the 27th day of June, 1890, and due notice having been given as required by said act, of the time and place when said bids would be opened and examined in the presence of the public and the bidders or their representatives who might be present, the time designated in said notice having expired, to-wit: the 27th day of June, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., and the place the capitol of said state in the city of Atlanta, Ga.:

The undersigned, John B. Gordon, governor of the state of Georgia; William A. Wright, comptroller general; Philip Cook, secretary of state; Robert H. Hardeman, treasurer of said state; and Clifford Anderson, attorney general, all met at the time and place appointed and opened and examined each and all the bids which had been submitted as aforesaid, in the presence of the public and of the bidders or their representatives (the only bids so submitted being one by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse company, and one by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway company, said bids and accompanying checks and other papers were also read to the public and other persons present, including the bidders or their representatives, the said bid by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse company was to lease the said railroad and other property under the provisions of said act, for a term of twenty-nine years at the price of sum of ten cents per mile per annum, and the other bid was of the said Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway company, was for a term of twenty-nine years at the price of sum of \$25,000 per mile.

Whereupon the undersigned after considering said bids in connection with said act, and for that purpose adjourning until the 30th day of June, 1890, at 4 o'clock p. m., that they might satisfy themselves as to their duty in acting on said bids under the requirements of said act, do now accept the said bid by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway company, it being accompanied with a check on the Atlanta National bank, a good and solvent bank located in the city of Atlanta, Ga., for the sum of \$25,000, by the cashier of said bank, and payable to the order of the said R. H. Hardeman, treasurer of said state; a contract of lease to be prepared and executed for the said term of twenty-nine years at the monthly rental aforesaid, and every month until the expiration of said lease, in strict accordance with the provisions and requirements of said act.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our official signatures on this, the 30th day of June, 1890.

J. B. GORDON, Governor of the State of Georgia.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Comptroller General.

PHILIP COOK, Secretary of State.

R. H. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.

CLIFFORD ANDERSON, Attorney General.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPROVAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., June 30th, 1890.—The foregoing paper, signed by John B. Gordon, governor of the state of Georgia; William A. Wright, comptroller general; Philip Cook, secretary of state; Robert H. Hardeman, treasurer of said state; and Clifford Anderson, attorney general, showing their acceptance of the bid made by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway company, therein stating to lease the Western and Atlantic railroad and other property referred to in the act of the legislature mentioned in said paper, under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, is hereby approved and the said papers, together with the bid therein referred to, and the papers accompanying said bids, and also this order, are directed to be entered on the minutes of the executive department.

(Signed) J. B. GORDON, Governor.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Comptroller General.

PHILIP COOK, Secretary of State.

R. H. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.

CLIFFORD ANDERSON, Attorney General.

THE LEONS AGAIN.

Griggs Put Under Bond and a Warrant Sworn Out for Thomas Martin.

The Leons were in court again yesterday. The tall Chinaman appeared as prosecutor in the case of W. J. Griggs, arrested on a peace warrant.

Leon claimed that Griggs had threatened his life, but Griggs denied having any ill will against Leon or his family.

Griggs was put under bond to keep the peace by Justice Landrum, and released from custody.

Mrs. Leon, the Caucasian wife of the stalwart Mongolian, swore out a warrant against Thomas Martin, a watchman for Akers & Fuller, whom she charged with assault and battery.

On the day that the first trouble occurred Mrs. Leon got on a spree, and when the watchman arrested her she showed fight, and she charges that he struck her in the face.

The case will probably be tried today, in case the parties are ready for trial.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

The office of state geologist is revived today. Dr. Spencer and his two assistants, Professor Whitley of Newberry and Professor C. C. Anderson, of Hawkinsville, are all here and hard at work.

THE BIG CIRCLE.

NEW SCHEDULE ON FULTON COUNTY STREET RAILROAD.

Every Fifteen Minutes Around the Circle—Pence de Leon, Montague and Edgewood May Be Reached Quickly.

You can go to the woods now. Pence de Leon springs, Montague, Edgewood, and other attractive places on the Fulton County electric railway line, can be reached any time from 6 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night.

Yesterday the efficient and popular superintendent of the Fulton County street railway, Mr. L. D. Nelson, arranged for a fifteen minute schedule around the "big circle." The cars will leave the junction of Marietta and Broad streets every fifteen minutes. This is a right move in the right direction, and one that the people of Atlanta will appreciate, just at this time. It must be remembered that the cars leave every fifteen minutes for the "big circle," beginning this morning at 6 o'clock.

Yesterday, a CONSTITUTION representative had a short talk with Mr. Nelson in regard to this new arrangement.

"Yes," he said, "this new schedule will go into effect in the morning at 6 o'clock. After thoroughly studying the question, I am convinced that the people of Atlanta want a fifteen minute schedule around the nine mile circle. You know we have been running a fifteen minute schedule in the afternoons and on Sundays, but the demand is so great we are compelled to make this schedule all the time. We have got to make some sacrifices to accomplish this work, yet we are determined to give the people of Atlanta the very best street car service that is possible. I think the travel after supper over the line will be considerable. A trip around the circle these beautiful moon

THE OLD SEVENTH.

COMPANY K OF THAT REGIMENT
AND ITS MEMBERS.List of the Members of This Company of the
Old Jeff Davis Infantry—The Reunion
at Decatur This Month.The old Seventh Georgia holds its reunion
this year at the 21st of July at Decatur.The organization of the Seventh Georgia
Confederate Veterans is complete and when
the reunion is held the company rosters will
probably be completed.The Seventh Georgia, which was chiefly
composed of boys between 16 and 20 years of
age, was mustered into service here in Atlanta
on May 31, 1861. A number of members of the
different companies are working at the company
rolls and when completed the association will
publish a book giving the name of every
officer and private, a list of battles that they
participated in and what they did while in the
confederate service; in fact, a perfect history
of that famous old regiment which Tige An-
derson and General Longstreet loved and still
love so well.This association usually has thousands of
guests at their reunion, but on the next occa-
sion, July 21, 1890, it will be strictly business
with them, especially in the forenoon of the
day.If any member of Company K, Seventh
Georgia, desires to make corrections in the
list he will report the same to either Mr. C.
W. Wells or Captain C. K. Maddox.OFFICERS.
Captain W. J. Bellard, resigned May 12, 1862;
died since the war.First Lieutenant John McLendon, elected cap-
tain May 12, 1862; died since the war.
Second Lieutenant William L. Hubbard, resigned
May 4, 1862.Third Sergeant Campbell McPherson, wounded
in the head at first Manassas, wounded at second
Manassas and died from wounds.Second Sergeant William L. Hubbard, elected
second lieutenant May 12, 1862; second lieutenant,
January 1863; captain, February 21, 1863, and
died at Gettysburg.Fourth Sergeant E. B. Lovejoy, appointed ser-
geant major of regiment, November 1861; died
since the war.Sergeant William M. Glen; died at close of
the war.First Corporal James F. Walton, killed at Fus-
sells Mill, August 16, 1861.Second Corporal Philip B. Simmes; died since
the war.Third Corporal Robert T. Harris, died.
Fourth Corporal Samuel R. Hoyle, elected
fourth sergeant November 2, 1861; junior second
lieutenant, February 1862; elected second lieuten-
ant, January 21, 1863; wounded, November 23, 1863,
at Knoxville, Tenn., and left in the hands of enemy;
died since the war.

Musician Louis Valentino.

Privates.
Alley, R. H., died during the war.

Anchors, William F., died during the war.

Bridwell, Cicero, wounded May 13, 1861.

Bell, James L., captured a regiment of Yankees.
Bagwell, William L., killed July 21, 1861, at
Manassas.Bailey, Joseph E., died October 26, 1861, from
wounds received at Manassas.

Berry, James M., discharged July 16, 1862.

Brown, Leon M.,
Bowen, William, wounded August 10, 1861, in
battle.

Butler, J. R., discharged June 1864.

Carter, William N., detailed teamster, November
6, 1861, died since the war.Coker, William W., elected second sergeant
May 12, 1862; wounded August 30, 1862.Crawford, Russell, discharged December 8, 1861,
died since the war.Crawford, Abel W., discharged July, 1862; died
since the war.Cupp, Alex., captured December 4, 1863, and died
in prison.Gowat, Robert E., prominent lawyer in Dallas,
Texas.Davis, Warren W., wounded July 21, 1861, and
died since the war.

Farrar, William G., wounded June 28, 1862.

Green, Sanders, died during the war.

Henderson, George W., discharged December 27,
1861.

Hibberts, James H. W. G., died since the war.

Hilburn, W. J., discharged at Appomattox,
April, 1865.

Horton, Benjamin, died January, 1864.

Inglish, John O., wounded July 21, 1861; died
during the war.Jordan, Reuben T., detailed as orderly to
Major General G. W. Smith, November 8, 1861;
elected junior second lieutenant February 14,
1862; transferred May 12, 1862.Kent, Silas.
Kent, Solomon, died June 28, 1862.Kinsland, William T., elected junior second
lieutenant January 21, 1863; dropped from roll
June 1864.Lantrum, William B., elected first sergeant May
12, 1862.

Luckie, Thaddeus H., died since the war.

Luckie, Edward D., wounded June 28, 1862; af-
terwards died.

AN EX-POLICEMAN'S DEATH.

After a Short Illness of Pneumonia He
Passed Away.W. H. Hardy, ex-policeman, and one of the
most faithful members of the force, died at 1
o'clock yesterday at his home, corner Fort
and Hunter streets.Mr. Hardy was fifty-one years of age, and
leaves a wife and two daughters, one married
and the other single.He was a brave soldier during the war, and
since that time has been a useful
citizen. During his connection with
the police department he was a
most faithful and efficient officer, and when
he resigned he did so to accept a better posi-
tion with the Piedmont Exposition mills.A few days ago he was attacked with pneu-
monia, which resulted in congestion of the
lungs yesterday which caused his death.The funeral services will occur at 4:30
o'clock this afternoon at the residence.

THE DORAN-WRIGHT CASE.

The goods to be sold on the 10th instant.

The furniture and office fixtures of the
Doran-Wright company will be sold at public
outcry at the former office of the company,
No. 373 South Broad street, on the 10th instant.The fact that Judge Clarke issued a rule,
ordering Sheriff J. B. Martin to return them to
the office where he found them, has been
already published.Yesterday, Deputy Sheriff Perkins posted a
notice of sale, and the effects will be dis-
posed of for the benefit of the creditors on the
date above mentioned.This will end the celebrated Ashworth-
Martin case, so far as the goods and chattels
of the defunct bucket shop are concerned.Many of the worm medicines and vermifuges
sold by druggists irritate the stomach of a little
child. Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers never do.
They are as candy, yet they never fail.
Try them.Angostura Bitters should find a place in
every household. The best cure for indiges-
tion. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegler
& Sons. All druggists keep them.Keeping House With Cockroaches.
Beetles, and other insects, is not pleasant. The
most effective and permanent remedy is for two
or three nights to sprinkle ROUGH ON RATS dry
powder under the sink, and under the stove,
and in the drain pipe; scatter it well but thinly over
the sink. First thing in the morning wash it all
away down the drain pipe, when the insects
from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret of
this is in the fact that wherever the bugs or in-
sects may be during the day, they must go to
sink for water during the night. They can't
stand ROUGH ON RATS in their water. This is
the quickest, most effective and satisfactory
remedy. ROUGH ON RATS being a poison, it
should be used in this way only at night and
washed away early in the morning. Another way
is to mix a tablespoonful of ROUGH ON RATS
with a half pound of brown sugar. Sprinkle it
on top of cupboard shelves or on plates, or sheets
of paper placed high out of reach of children.
Cut this out for directions.The Arena for June, containing "Henry W.
Grady, Editor, Orator and Man," by J. W. Lee, is
for sale at Thornton's book-store. Price, 50 cents;
by mail, 5 cents extra.

Ladies' Fine Stationery.

Atlanta and West Point railroad will sell round
trip tickets to and from all stations on line of
road between Atlanta and Opelika, at one fare,
every Sunday, leaving Atlanta at 7:30 a. m., re-
turning at 5:25 p. m.C. H. CROWLEY, General Passenger Agent.
JOHN A. GEE, D. P. A.Only First-class Collections
of proof sheets and steel engravings in the city
at Thornton's.If you are going to New York or Boston be sure
and take the Central N. E. of the Chesapeake and
Atlantic steamers. Rates, including meals and state-
room on steamer, from Atlanta are \$24; round
trip, \$42.50. Opposite Central Depot.Are You Going to Travel?
If so, and in whatever direction, or by whatever
route, have a sufficiency of Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters with you. Then you may bid defiance to
sea sickness, brave the influence of a malarious
climate or abrupt transitions of temperature, avoid
dyspepsia, and the stomachic pangs begotten of
bad food and water, and counteract an unex-
pectedly developed tendency to constipation, bilious-
ness and rheumatism.Sulfur Sulphur Springs Water
Will cure Bright's disease, or any urinary troubles.
For evidence of same, write for testimonials and
full particulars to L. W. SCOVILLE,
Bowen Lithia Water Cures Dyspepsia. 6-28-ftSend Orders for Hammocks
and croquet sets to Thornton, 23 Whitehall
street.To the Democratic Voters of Georgia: I am a
candidate for the office of attorney-general, and
want every democrat to vote for me. Alliance
men, lawyers, doctors, laborers, farmers, mer-
chants, manufacturers, and everybody else, are
invited to support me. My name is on the ticket
of the Democratic Party, and I am a democrat.
GEORGE N. LESTER, of Cobb County.
June 29-2wSign Painter, 63 Peachtree, phone 694. Signs and
handwriting done in all styles and colors. Estimates
and wall advertising signs. ap4-dlyIllustrated History of Atlanta.
A few copies of this valuable and elegant book
is on sale at our store. Having been published by
subscription, it is now on hand in small quantities.
The opportunity to obtain the most complete history
of the city ever printed. John M. Miller, 31
Marietta street. June 29-2w860 Reward
For two escaped convicts. One Allen Smith,
copper-colored; about 50 years old; limps when
walking; one or more of his front teeth out;
weighs about 120 pounds; has scars on hips caused
from bed sores.The other, William Butler, alias Eliam Taylor,
tall; black; six feet high; weighs 180 pounds;
about thirty years old; stammers when talking. I
expect marks may be found on each of their legs
from wearing shackles.HENRY J. HILL, Washington, Ga.
6-24-10t.COUPON NOTICE.
ALL COUPONS, DUE JANUARY 1, 1890, to the
first mortgage bond of the Alabama and
Georgia Manufacturing Company, will be paid on
presentation at the Atlanta National Bank, Georgia,
by mail before February 1, 1890.HUGLEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
June 29-2w D. JAMQUELOU, President.The World's Fair Line to Chicago.
The connections of the Moon route via Nash-
ville and Chattanooga, and a short
line to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville
and the entire blue grass region. Finest equip-
ment of Pullman vestibule buffet sleepers and
chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent.The Forest Avenue Lot Is Cheap
at \$1250. Sixty feet to alley. Buy it today.
Easy terms. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.The Fine on Earth
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is
the only line running Pullman's Perfecto Sleeper
Vestibule Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping
and Dining Car service between Cincinnati,
Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line run-
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nation Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to
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miles of double track, and from its past record
more than assure its patrons speed, comfort
and safety. Tickets on sale every day, and see
that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cin-
cinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo. E. O. McCork-
rick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. feb 21 dlyKeep Cool, and Save Money
by buying your hammocks at Thornton's, 23
Whitehall.W. F. Parkhurst,
Accountant and Commercial Examiner. Partnership
and Corporation settlements made. Serves as
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building, 16 South Pryor St. 6-13-ftExcelsior Steam Laundry.
The Excelsior Steam Laundry have leased the
large three-story building at Decatur street, and
have what might be said to be the best equipped
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constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
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its effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances,
its many excellent qualities com-
mend it to all and have made it
the most popular remedy known.Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c
and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-
gists. Any reliable druggist who
may not have it on hand will pro-
cure it promptly for any one who
wishes to try it. Do not accept
any substitute.CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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and will be sold very low. The Garden Vases are
particularly attractive, and cost a great deal less
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possessors of one or more of these little machines.Our assortment of everything pertaining to the
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Frying the Fat

Out of rich men is the expres-
sive way the newspapers speak of
levying assessments for political
purposes. We have fallen on a
spell of weather that literally "fries
the fat" out of a man if he has any
in him. This weather makes a man
feel like "pulling off his flesh and
sitting down in his bones, but as you
can't do that, suppose you do the
next best thing—buy a thin coat and
vest and try to keep cool.GEORGE MUSE,
"THE CLOTHIER"38 WHITEHALL STREET
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Atlanta Made Shoes.To meet the growing demand for my custom
shoes, I am forced to increase my facilities
and enlarge my quarters at 33 Peachtree st.
At great expense and trouble, I have brought
from New York makers who are artists in
their line, and having served the most elabo-
rate shops of the world, are capable of pleas-
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Bear in mind: To send your shoes to 33
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Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New
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tember 29th, 1890.Fast Mail, Express
No. 53. No. 51.Leave Atlanta (city time) 7:10 a.m. 6:00 p.m.
Arrive Spartanburg 2:52 p.m. 1:29 a.m.
" Charlotte 5:30 p.m. 4:25 p.m.
" Salisbury 7:05 p.m. 6:02 a.m.
Greensboro 7:45 a.m. 6:42 a.m.
" Danville 9:22 a.m. 8:19 a.m.
" Lynchburg 12:55 a.m. 12:25 p.m.
" Charlottesville 1:20 p.m. 12:50 p.m.
" Washington 7:00 a.m. 7:10 p.m.
" Baltimore 8:25 a.m. 8:50 p.m.
" New York 11:20 a.m. 12:20 p.m.
" Boston 9:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m.Leave Danville 10:50 p.m. 9:56 a.m.
Arrive Richmond 5:15 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
" Norfolk 12:05 p.m. 11:20 a.m.Leave Spartanburg 3:40 p.m.
Arrive Greenville 6:07 p.m.
" Asheville 7:00 p.m.
" Hot Springs 8:40 p.m.Leave Greensboro 11:00 p.m. 9:45 a.m.
Arrive Atlanta (city time) 6:16 a.m. 12:00 p.m.
" Raleigh 7:45 a.m. 1:05 p.m.
" Goldsboro 12:50 p.m.

